

Test your Indiana IQ

1. What was the first state capital of Indiana?
 - a.) Vincennes
 - b.) Corydon
 - c.) New Albany
2. Name the four states that made up the Indiana Territory.
 - a.) Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
 - b.) Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio
 - c.) Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin
3. "Logs on the bottom" is the meaning of what Indiana town?
 - a.) Wawasee
 - b.) Patoka
 - c.) Loogootee
4. The Ohio River was named for an Iroquois Indian word meaning what?
 - a.) "forever"
 - b.) "river of many curves"
 - c.) "beautiful"
5. Which is Indiana's smallest county?
 - a.) Vermillion
 - b.) Ripley
 - c.) Ohio
6. What official state motto was adopted in 1937?
 - a.) "The Crossroads of America"
 - b.) "Back Home Again"
 - c.) "Basketball Country"

7. Name the Indiana state flower.
 - a.) carnation
 - b.) peony
 - c.) tulip
 8. What is the state bird of Indiana?
 - a.) cardinal
 - b.) robin
 - c.) sparrow
 9. How many foreign trade zones are located in Indiana?
 - a.) one
 - b.) none
 - c.) three
 10. More interstate highways meet in Indiana than in any other U.S. state. How many are there?
 - a.) nine
 - b.) seven
 - c.) four
 11. What animal appears on the state seal of Indiana?
 - a.) a cow
 - b.) a buffalo
 - c.) a deer
 12. The largest group of prehistoric Indian earthworks in Indiana is located between Newburgh and Evansville. What is it called?
 - a.) Angel Mounds
 - b.) Indian Hills
 - c.) River Mounds
- Answers: 1.) B; 2.) A; 3.) B; 4.) C; 5.) C; 6.) A; 7.) B; 8.) A; 9.) C; 10.) B; 11.) B; 12.) A

From State Senator Jeff Drozda

Dear Friends:

From the sandy shores of Lake Michigan to the hills of southern Indiana, Hoosiers are blessed with a fascinating heritage.

For example, Indiana has always had a part-time citizen legislature made up of men and women from all walks of life. The first General Assembly in 1816 included 29 state representatives and 10 state senators with occupations ranging from doctor, lawyer, Indian trader, ferry boat operator, shoemaker, and poet.

In "Indiana Pocket Trivia," you'll find other interesting facts about Hoosiers and our way of life.

I hope you will enjoy this brochure, and feel proud of your claim to the Hoosier state. As always, please feel free to contact me whenever I may be of service. I look forward to hearing from you.

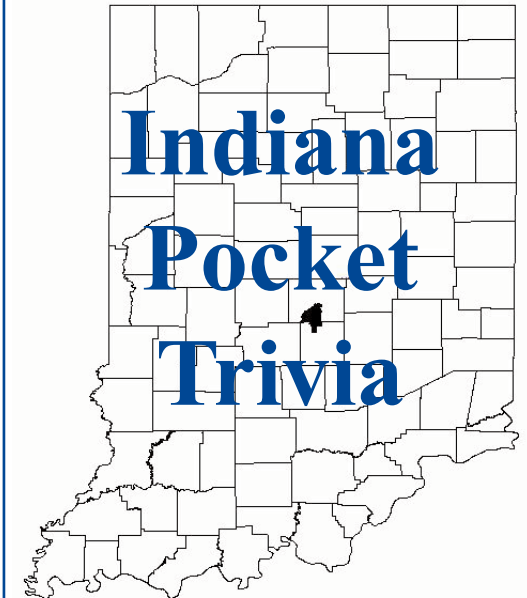
Sincerely,



Jeff Drozda
State Senator

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State Senator Jeff Drozda



Fun facts
about the
Hoosier state

Government

- The shortest term served by an Indiana governor is two days. In 1861, Henry Smith Lane and his running mate, Oliver P. Morton, agreed if they won the election and the Republicans won control of the legislature, Lane would become U.S. senator and Morton would take over as governor.



- Probably the most unusual bill introduced in an Indiana General Assembly was a proposal in 1897 to change the mathematical value of pi from 3.1415926535 to 3.2. The bill died in the Senate.

- In 1925, the Indiana General Assembly established a 35 mph speed limit on state highways.

- Indiana's first female state representative was Julia D. Nelson, who began serving in the 1921 session.

- The first female senator was Mrs. Arcada Stark Balz, an ex-schoolteacher. The third woman in the nation elected to a state senate, she was in office from 1942 to 1946.

- Since 1869, Indiana has sent five men to Washington, D.C., to serve as vice president.

- The first Hoosier to live in the White House after the advent of the electric light bulb was Benjamin Harrison. Electricity frightened the Harrisons, however; lights were left on night and day because of their reluctance to touch the switches.

History

- The first settlement in the Northwest Territory in what became Indiana was Clarksville, which became the state's first incorporated town. People began building homes there in 1783.

- The name "Indiana" was coined by early members of Congress. The word means "land of the Indians."

- On July 4, 1800, Indiana Territory was carved from the Northwest Territory. The territorial capital was located at Vincennes.

- Corydon became the first state capital when Indiana was granted statehood on December 11, 1816.

- In October of 1824, a group of state officials loaded four spring wagons and moved the state capital from Corydon to Indianapolis, 130 miles north. The journey took 11 days.



- When the border between Michigan and Indiana was being established, misunderstandings by local surveyors placed the state line ten miles south of its present-day location.

- In 1905, the legislature passed a law outlawing the sale, manufacture or possession of cigarettes. Jocko Dooley was one of the first violators brought to trial under the new law. A chimpanzee, Jocko, was a circus performer and had a habit of smoking about 200 cigarettes a day. Records are unclear as to whether Jocko was found guilty.

Geography

- The area of the State of Indiana is 36,185 square miles. From its northernmost point to its extreme southernmost point, the distance is 275 miles. The widest east-west point is 160 miles across.



- Indiana's highest altitude is 1,257 feet in Wayne County, and the lowest point is 320 feet in Posey County.

- The first public playground in Indiana was a one-acre site opened in 1817 in Vernon. Known as the Commons, it is still in use.

- The first and only city to encompass an entire county is Indianapolis, which extended its limits to the boundaries of Marion County by virtue of the Unigov law which went into effect on January 1, 1970.

- There are some 16 million acres of farmland in Indiana, which is 70 percent of all land in the state.

- In 1816, when Indiana was granted statehood, there were 15 counties. By 1824, when the state capital moved to Indianapolis, there were 49 counties. The rest of the land was held by Indians. Now, Indiana has 92 counties.

- The oldest county in Indiana is Knox County, created in 1790. It included all of Indiana, and parts of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

- The youngest counties in Indiana are Howard, Ohio and Tipton, all formed in 1844.

The Statehouse

- Indiana's Statehouse was built at its present site in 1835. The building was demolished in 1878 to make way for the current Capitol Building which was completed in 1888.

- The stone for construction of the Indiana Statehouse came from a quarry located in what is now McCormick's Creek State Park.

- It cost nearly \$2 million to build the Statehouse in 1888.

- Indiana was the first state in the nation to designate an area of its capitol for use as a chapel. The chapel is in the southwest corridor of the fourth floor.

- The glass dome over the rotunda of the Statehouse is 108 feet from the ground.

- Eight marble statues in the rotunda area of the third floor of the Statehouse represent Law, Oratory, Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Liberty, History, and Art -- fields of human endeavor that shape a civilized society.

- In the horse and buggy days, lawmakers stabled their horses in the basement of the Statehouse. The area now is the site of offices for newspaper, television and radio reporters.

